

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSE, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1863.

VOLUME 2 NUMBER 9

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THE BULLETIN.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 13.

"Hoe Out Your Row."

One lazy day a farmer's boy,
Was hoeing out the corn,
And moodily had listened long
To hear the dinner horn.
The welcome blast was heard at last,
And down he dropped his hoe;
But the good man shouted in his ear,
"My boy, hoe out your row!"

Although a "hard one" was the row,
To use a plowman's phrase;
And the lad, as sailors have it,
Beginning well to "haze."
"I can," said he, and manfully
He seized again his hoe;
And the good man smiled to see
The boy hoe out his row.

The lad the text remembered,
And proved the moral well,
That perseverance to the end
At last will nobly tell.
Take courage, man! resolve you can,
And strike a vigorous blow;
In life's great field of toil,
Always hoe out your row!

Here is a clever piece of sarcasm. "Biz" is the short for "business"—

It's Their Biz.

Why do all the street brokers say
That Stocks are up—until you pay—
When soon you find they're the other way?
"It's their biz."

Why do some men—and not a few
Agree with others, in their view
Of things—and after prove untrue
"It's their biz."

Why do small politicians rave
And swear they will their country save;
Though one red cent they never gave!
"It's their biz."

Why do gay women, clothed in hoops,
(They're iron-clad) and walk in groups,
Making dull simpletons their dupes?
"It's their biz."

Why do street fops, with vacuous smile,
Encased in suits of latest style,
Ogle the ladies all the while?
"It's their biz."

Why do some lawyers, in the face
Of clients, robbed, with grave grimace,
Say they are sure to win the case?
"It's their biz."

Why do the clergy blandly say
That Heaven is gained a certain way?
Fine guide boards, spiritual, are they—
"It's their biz."

The wounds that pain and grief have made
Are seldom cured by laughter;
Who has not felt the dreadful blade
As deep the moment after?

But pity from the lips we love,
Is Friendship's best endeavor;
And like the rain drop from above,
Makes all look fresh as ever.

OLD KING ABE.

Old King Abe,
Was a jolly old blade;
And the old blade was he;
He called his Fremont,
His Hunter and Pope,

And every General to catch a fine nigger,
And a very fine nigger was he,
Nigger, dear nigger, my brother nigger!

Ol' lovely nigger,
How many darkies all be;
When the darkies are free?
For there's none so rare
As can compare

With the darkies when they are free,
Old Guard.

A SIMPLE SYLLOGISM.—No people can be free, unless there is a Constitution interposed between their rights and the power of their rulers;

There is no Constitution between the rights of our people and the power of their rulers, for the Constitution is suspended;

Therefore the American people are no longer free.

Let some of the numerous patriots around here (who pocket the greenbacks), point out to the people (who pay the greenbacks), what, if anything, is vicious in this syllogism! Let them deny the premises. or refute the conclusion—if they can. No man living can do it. The nation is enslaved.—*Logan (O.) Gazette.*

A woman's mission, as the world goes, is to make home happy—a man's to find the means whereby to do it. Woman's work should be, as woman herself, the completion of all labor. From her must come those final touches and culminating graces which make a dinner of herbs a pleasant banquet, and a cottage starred over with jessamine, a place of contentment.

Woman is sheltered by fond arms and loving counsel; old age is protected by experience, and manhood is protected by strength; but the young man stands amid the temptations of the world, like a self-balanced tower. Happy is he who seeks and gains the prop of morality.

The "Glorious Administration" Victory in Kentucky—How It was Carried—Interesting Details.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of yesterday, in an article upon the Kentucky election, said: "But we fail to find in their trumped up excuses and explanations relative to the Kentucky election, any evidence that the military authorities interfered with the legal rights of the people. They offer no such evidence. There is no such evidence to be offered. It is true, or, at least, it seems to be the case, that a large number of persons belonging to the Secession party refrained from voting."

That is refreshingly cool and pleasant, worthy of the *Gazette*.

The Louisville *Democrat*, of the 4th and 5th inst., has the following paragraphs bearing upon the *Gazette's* point, to which we invite its attention. It says:

"There was no vote in Owen County of consequence. The military were at the polls. The people were intimidated by the presence of arms.

"At Newcastle, before breakfast, seven votes were cast for Wickliffe. After that the Democratic ticket was suppressed entirely. At Bardstown, Lieutenant Colonel Butler, of Indiana, suppressed the entire vote for Wickliffe and other Democrats.

"The vote at Mt. Vernon in two o'clock stod, Bramlette 176, Wickliffe none. At this precinct the Democratic ticket was struck from the poll books, and no person was allowed to vote except for the Administration candidate."

"A Lieutenant came to the polls at Mt. Washington with fifty cavalry soldiers, after twenty-four votes had been polled for Wickliffe and three for Bramlette, and demanded to see the poll-book. He ordered the Judge to suppress the names of all Democrats, which was done."

"We learn that in Lexington some of the soldiers of the Second Maryland, Ninth Kentucky, and one other Eastern Regiment, were voted, not one of whom could claim his residence there."

"At Portland, Wickliffe votes were all ruled off but two or three, and the following parties arrested: Martin Nippert and his wife, Captain George Miller, George Scott and Daniel McClellan.

"The election is over, but we hardly think there will be any demonstrations of joy over the result. We believe few human beings are entirely destitute of the sense of shame—we do not think our opponents have lost it entirely, and sure we are that while one particle of shame is left they will scarcely indulge in any enthusiastic manifestations of joy. Their shouts would stick in their throats, their flags would flap like the wings of ill-omened birds, and their fire-works would burn with the ghastly glare of the tomb fire. No! they can not dance while the corpse of liberty is laid out before them; they can not laugh with those death fixed eyes staring them in the face."

We take from the same paper the following items:

"The returns along the Frankfort Railroad are about of the same character as in the city."

"As the train came through Franklin yesterday morning, there was but one Wickliffe vote, and that was polled before the arrival of the soldiers.

"We are glad to know that some of the strongest Administration men look gloomily at the manner in which the State election was managed. No man who has any regard for the rights of States can make any defense or apology for it. Let those rejoice in success who can rejoice over an election supervised at Washington. We have various authentic accounts of the suppression of votes in different places, but we shall try to avoid any statements not authenticated.—The plain truth is, the people of this State were disfranchised and deprived of the right to vote according to the Constitution and laws of the State. The lesson taught is ominous. What are we to expect next?—the inquiry. This is no election, is the remark of men who have always stood firmly by the Union."

We think the above, together with the statements published in the *Enquirer* of yesterday from residents in Kentucky, sufficiently answer our contemporary, and justify a few remarks upon it. The instances noticed by the *Democrat* are simply specimens of the whole State. The election was a complete farce and an awful mockery. It was the most fatal stab upon democratic institutions that has ever been inflicted, and throughout the land will suggest to every patriot the most melancholy reflections.—Who that has an American heart in his bosom can rejoice over it! Who that believes in the capacity of the people for self-government, can glory over the forcible disfranchisement of a State! Yet, there are men, there are partisans, there are newspapermen, who do so, and shout themselves hoarse over the "glorious victory in Kentucky."—It is, indeed, in some respects, a "victory," but a victory over what?—A victory of brutal force—a victory over the Constitution and the laws—a victory over every moral and honest sentiment of justice—a victory of the principle of Louis Napoleon and Caesar over those of Washington and Jefferson. Let those who can delight in such "victories," make bonfires and illuminations, but by the light of the latter they can read the overthrow of freedom in this land, and in the former they burn down the whole arch and temple of the American Government!

THE WHOLE TRUTH IN BRIEF.—We are just as far, now from "subjugating" or "exterminating," or "eradicating," the South,—as we were, before Port Hudson, or Vicksburg, or Gettysburg,—but we are now nearer than ever before to Peace, if the Peace that the Administration desires, is the Restoration of the Union, and of the Constitution and the Laws. To subjugate the South, indeed, would be but to make subjects of ourselves. To run them under the yoke, *sub jugo*, we must run ourselves under the Conscript yoke too. To make slaves of others, in short, we must become slaves ourselves. If this is not what the Administration is after,—let us hear from it now,—how old his father was. "Well," said he abashedly, "he is quoted at eighty, but there is every prospect that he will reach par, and possibly be at a premium."

AN OLD CUSTOM REVIVED.—In the days of the degeneracy of the Roman Empire, one of the Emperors displayed his contempt of the laws by putting horses into office.—"King Abraham," imitating the Roman Emperor, has placed a great number of asses in office. The length of Abe's ears probably influence him in favor of the long eared tribe.

Some minds are like selves they retain all that is worthless, while that which is good passes through them.

It is a sad thing for society that the graces are more admired than grace.

The Pope on American Affairs—He Prays for Peace—Interesting and Important Letter to Archbishop Hughes.

Archbishop Hughes has just received a letter from the Pope on the subject of our American difficulties. The New York *Tablet*, which publishes the letter in the original Latin, states that it is the duplicate of a letter addressed to the same prelate, under date of October 18, 1862, but which must have been lost, as it never reached its destination:

[Translation.]

To our venerable brother John, Archbishop of New York:

POPE PIUS IX.

Venerable Brother, health and Apostolic Benediction: Among the various and most oppressive cares which weigh on us in these turbulent and perilous times, we are greatly afflicted by the truly lamentable state in which the Christian people of the United States of America are placed by the destructive civil war broken out among them.

For, venerable brother, we can not but be overwhelmed with the deepest sorrow while we recapitulate, with paternal feelings, the slaughter, ruin, destruction, devastation, and the other innumerable and ever-to-be-deplored calamities by which the people themselves are most miserably harassed and dislocated.

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The Gutta-percha Tree.

The tree called the Isonandra Gutta, which furnishes the gutta-percha, is a native of the Indian Archipelago and the adjacent lands. A few years since this substance, now of such widely extended use, was totally unknown in Europe, for though from time immemorial the Malays employed it for making the handles of their hatchets and creases, it was only in the year 1843 that Mr. Montgomery an English surgeon, having casually become acquainted with its valuable properties, sent an account of it, with samples, to the Royal Society, for which he received its gold medal. The fame of the new article spread rapidly throughout the world; science and speculation seized upon it with equal eagerness; it was immediately analyzed, studied, and tried in every possible way, so that it is now as well known and as extensively used as it had been in our possession for centuries.—The Isonandra Gutta is a large high tree, with a dense crown of rather small dark green leaves, and a round smooth trunk.—The white blossoms change into a sweet fruit, containing an oily substance fit for culinary use. The wood is soft, spongy and contains longitudinal cavities filled with brown stripes of gutta-percha. The original method of the Malays, for collecting the resin, consisted in felling the tree, which was then placed in a slanting position, so as to enable the exuding fluid to be collected in banana leaves. This barbarous proceeding, which, from the enormous demand which suddenly arose for the gutta, would soon have brought the rapidly-rising trade to suicidal end, fortunately became known before it was too late, and the resin is now gathered in the same manner as caoutchouc; by making incisions in the bark with a chopping-knife, collecting the thin white milky fluid which exudes in large vessels, and allowing it to evaporate in the sun, or over the fire. The solid residuum, which is the gutta-percha of commerce, is finally softened in hot water, and pressed into the form of slabs or flat pieces, generally a foot broad, a foot and a-half long, and three inches thick. Gutta-percha has many properties in common with caoutchouc, being completely insoluble in water, tenacious but not elastic, and an extremely bad conductor of calorific and electricity. The uses of gutta-percha are manifold. It serves for water-pipes, for vessels fit for the reception of alkaline or acid liquids which would corrode metal or wood, for surgical implements, for boxes, baskets, combs, and a variety of other articles.—*Hartwig's Tropical World.*

[Translation.]

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Election Outrages.

We copy from the Louisville Democrat sundry reports of outrages perpetrated under the military dictation of Lincoln's underlings, against the freedom of election and the constitution, laws, rights and liberties of the people. It is enough to make the blood run cold through every freeman's veins, to contemplate the cool, audacious atrocity of these acts, committed by parties pretending to be engaged in the work of restoring government. In virtue of what right, dare any mortal man adjudge the loyalty of a free citizen and deprive him of the most precious franchise? This is an outrage too stupendous for calm discussion. It would be ignominious tameness to attempt to reason upon it. Burnside's alleged pretext for declaring martial law all over Kentucky on election day is known to all intelligent and honest men to be a gross falsehood; for every body knows that the disfranchisement of the Democracy was predetermined as long ago as last February when the infamous Gilbert broke up the State Convention at Frankfort in the presence of the Legislature and Governor, and that this predetermination could only be carried out by military power. Eternal infamy will justly rest on the heads of all engaged in the infernal outrage upon the rights of freemen and the principles and institutions of republican government, and upon all who seek to profit by such ill-gotten power. In every case where the election was swayed by military interference, the result should be declared null and void, for palpable illegality, fraud and tyranny; and no man so elected, having one touch of true honor in his nature, would accept any office so obtained. Indeed, it is rumored that Gov. Robinson will not issue commissions to officers thus elected; and that would be right. But we have no temper to discuss such a subject, though we mean from time to time to pile up the evidences of the enforcement of this military despotism as they accumulate on our hands. Nothing would be more instructive to thinking men.

THE WAR NEWS.

The past week, has apparently been one of inactivity, except before Charleston, the siege of Fort Wagner being still in progress. The armies of Meade and Lee have made no important movements, both probably gathering re-enforcements. The present quiet, however will no doubt be soon disturbed by the bursting thunders of battle. There is nothing important from Grant, Rosecrans, Johnston or Bragg, except the old rumor, repeated for the hundredth time, that Bragg's men are deserting him in great numbers.

On 4th inst., eighteen negro soldiers belong to Island No. 10, went to the residence of Mr. Frank Beckham, in the vicinity of Compromise, on the bank of the river, and deliberately murdered Mr. Frank Beckham. Not being satisfied after doing this most damning deed, they murdered his father, a man 80 years of age, Major Ben Beckham, who pleaded with the incarnate devils for his life, but to no purpose. This was not all. Four interesting children were murdered—Laura, aged 14; Kate, aged 10; Caroline, aged 7, and Richard, aged 2 years; Twelve of the negroes have been caught by a lot of Federal cavalry, six having made their escape. Those who were captured have been put in irons at Island No. 10, and only await their trial.

FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS.—The Louisville Democrat, in speaking of the Kentucky election, says:

"He who would make use of force to prevent freedom of election is a traitor to all the principles of civil liberty. To accomplish a temporary object, he would invoke a power which will destroy not only the liberties of his fellow-citizens, but eventually his own. The horse in the fable, to break his vengeance on the stag, permitted the man to saddle him, and was ridden everlast, till the day of his death. We consider ourselves superior to our English ancestors six hundred years ago; but many men in this age may learn a lesson from the times of Edward the First. 'And because elections ought to be free,' says a statute of that time, 'the king commandeth, upon great forfeiture, that no man, by force of arms, nor by malice or menacing, shall disturb any to make free election.'

It seems there were some spots in the State where the military did not interfere with the election. A letter to the Louisville Democrat, giving the result in Spencer county, concludes thus. No disturbance by soldiers at the polls—all voted quietly. On which the Democrat very justly remarks:

"The result follows as a consequence that the Wickliffe ticket has a large majority.—There are not less than forty thousand Democratic majority in the State, and but for the military interference the result of the election would show it."

New England is a distressingly unhealthy place. The draft has developed that fact, and of about a thousand in Boston nearly all were exempted for the want of health. In Hartford, out of 1,127 men, 608 were exempt. It is noticed that nearly all the Abolitionists are diseased. They are very competent to manage the contracting department.

The towboats Shingee and Hornet left Cairo, the other day, with tons containing 128,000 bushels of coal for New Orleans.

The Official Vote of Mason County.

	Maysville, No. 1.	Maysville, No. 2.	German- town.	Minera.	Dover.	Lewisburg.	Orangeburg.	Washington.	Total.		
For Governor,	Thomas E. Bramlette, 218	134	47	37	57	150	79	43	93	88	946
	Charles A. Wickliffe, 3	0	9	11	1	1	34	16	38	0	113
For Lieut. Governor,	Richard T. Jacob, 210	134	48	37	56	150	78	40	84	87	924
	W. B. Read, 1	0	2	3	0	0	30	16	36	0	88
For Attorney General,	John M. Harlan, 194	134	45	38	57	150	76	38	83	86	901
	Thomas Turner, 1	0	2	2	0	0	11	12	33	0	61
For Treasurer,	James H. Garrard, 195	133	46	38	56	150	77	36	83	84	898
	H. F. Kalfus, 1	0	2	0	0	0	7	12	33	0	55
For Auditor,	W. T. Samuels, 196	133	45	38	56	150	76	34	83	83	894
	Grant Green, 1	0	3	5	0	0	12	14	33	0	68
For Register Land Office,	James A. Dawson, 195	133	45	38	56	150	75	35	83	83	893
	Thomas J. Frazier, 1	0	2	2	0	0	7	12	33	0	57
For Supt Public Instruction,	Daniel Stevenson, 194	134	45	38	56	150	76	35	83	83	894
	T. C. McKee, 1	0	2	2	0	0	7	12	32	0	56
For Congress,	Wm. H. Wadsworth, 181	128	53	43	58	155	92	53	96	92	951
	Thos. S. Brown, 18	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	28
For Representatives,	Harrison Taylor, 183	131	52	44	58	151	101	53	97	93	963
	Lucius S. Luttrell, 184	131	49	43	58	151	97	51	97	93	954
	Lucien B. Goggins, 26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
For Justice of the Peace,	Conrad Rudy, 50										
	Stanislaus Mitchell, 33										
For Constable, M. B. Tolles, 103											

From the Louisville Democrat August 6.
No one was permitted to vote the Democratic ticket at Cloverport or Hardinsburg.

DALLASBURG, OWEY CO., KY., Aug. 4.

Messrs. Editors: The election which took place here yesterday was a complete farce, and if conducted the same way all over the State, there can be no doubt as to the final result.

On last Sunday evening a lot of soldiers arrived and encamped in our little town, and on yesterday morning, when the polls were about to be opened, the officer in command of the troops stepped up to the Judges and Clerk of election and told them the Democratic ticket should not be voted for. If it were, he had instructions to arrest the Judges of the election, and also those who voted the ticket. Whereupon the officers of the election refused to act. A new set of poll-books was then made up, when neither Wickliffe nor any of the names of the Democratic candidates were put down. It was then found difficult to find other officers to conduct the election; but by untiring zeal a poll-quorum was finally made up, and the polls were opened at two o'clock P. M. The soldiers got ready to leave early in the evening, when the polls were closed. Bramlette received fourteen votes, all that were cast, when the usual vote of the precinct is one hundred and fifty. A large number of men who had come for the express purpose of voting for Bramlette were so disgusted with the proceeding they wouldn't go to the polls. What is it that Wickliffe has done that he should be prescribed and his name not allowed upon the poll-books?

MEADE COUNTY, KY., Aug. 4.
Messrs. Editors: In the town of Concordia, on yesterday, the entire Democratic ticket was struck from the poll-book at 4 o'clock P. M. There had been but 33 votes polled. There have been 210 votes polled at this precinct, and but for this gross injustice there would at least have been 170 votes cast which would have given the entire Democratic ticket 100 majority.

The grossest frauds were practiced at a precinct called Wolf Creek, the officers desiring to swear voters who had been raised in the vicinity, thus intimating many who declined to vote. In one instance, a young man, after having recorded his vote for the Democratic ticket, was made beastly drunk and dragged to the polls and made to change his vote, one of the candidates assisting to drag him up to the polls.

But for this high handed outrage, Dr. S. H. Boone would have received from 100 to 125 majority at Concordia. Dr. Boone will contest the election.

At Wolf Creek, the home of the Administration candidate, the vote for Representative stood thus at the closing of the polls: For Owings, Administration candidate 4; For Boone, Conservative 4.

Explanation.—But for the fact of the entire ticket being struck from the poll-book, the Democratic ticket would have received from 100 to 125 majority at Concordia.

SAMUEL'S DEPOT, Aug. 4.

Messrs. Editors: The polls were opened at Davis' Precinct, No. 5, Dearsville, with all the names on the book, with the expectation of having a civil election; but we were disappointed. The military stepped in and ordered the names of Wickliffe & Co. to be erased from the book, and forced the officers to hold the election without taking the oath required by the Constitution. There were twenty-three votes cast out of about one hundred and fifty in the precinct. Bramlette received twenty votes. The officer took the poll-book to town with him. ***

What a glorious and brilliant Administration victory!

A VILE FALSEHOOD.—Gen. Burnside pretends to give as an excuse for declaring martial law in Kentucky, that "the rebels were invading the State for the purpose of controlling the election." A more transparent falsehood was never invented to cover a vile proceeding. According to the "government telegraph," good authority against them, every "rebel" was driven out of the State on the very day that Burnside issued his order! And there never had been but a few, and those in one corner of the State, at any time. Suppose a few guerrillas were in Chautauque county, of our State, would it be proper to put the whole State under martial law on that account? But it can be proved that there was not a southern soldier in the State on the very day that BURNside ISSUED HIS ORDER!—New York Caucasian.

Let us assure the Post that the recent Kentucky election was one of the greatest outrages on a free election ever perpetrated in any State. It was a victory of the military over the civil power—a victory of usurpation, terrorism and fraud over the Constitution and laws of the State of Kentucky—a victory of despotism over liberty; and, because it is this, does it deserve, with its authors, the execration of every patriot throughout the land.—Cin. Enquirer.

It is stated that the amount of prize money now standing to the credit of Admiral Dupont, at the Navy Department, is not less than \$200,000.

Kentucky Election—The Democrats Not Permitted to Vote—The People Disfranchised.

In order that our friends abroad may understand the true character of the infamous victory won by the Administration in the late August election in Kentucky, and in order to give them proof that it is designed to boldly overthrow the people's liberties, and erect a monarchy in its place, we give the following letters:

FLORENCE, KY., August 7.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

The following is the official vote of Boone County:

For Governor—Wickliffe, D., 807; Bramlette, U., 449.

Congress—Smith, U., 370; Menzies, D., 134; Leathers, D., 760.

Senate—Chambers, D., 793; Landrum, U., 444.

Representative—Baker, D., 785; Calvert, U., 457.

County Attorney—R. C. Green, D., 725; S. A. Hogart, U., 466.

The Democrat majorities range from 250 to 390 in a vote of less than two thirds the full county vote. It would have been not less than 700 or 800, but for the arbitrary and illegal acts of some officers of election, by which local Democrats were deprived of the right of suffrage. Yours, *

BLOOMFIELD, KY., August 4, 1863.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

On Sunday last, handbills, signed by T. H. Butler, Commander of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, at Bardstown, the residence of Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, declaring Nelson County under martial law, were circulated. Among other things announced, citizens were to be "properly protected in their SOVEREIGN rights as citizens, and NOT MOLESTED IN ANY WAY." [The large capitals are in the handbill as above.] On Monday morning when the polls were opened at Bloomfield, an Indiana Captain was present, with a squad of twenty-five soldiers, armed with carbines, revolvers and sabers. The Captain declared the town under martial law; announced to the Judges of the election that Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, Democratic candidate for Governor, is a "disloyal man, and that he would allow no vote to be cast for him." He furnished a list of names—the candidates of the so-called Union party—declared them loyal, and that votes might be recorded for them. He said that if the Judges would endorse other candidates as loyal men votes might be given for them, but that the Judges would be held responsible; and that if any man voted for, should be hereafter be declared disloyal by the military authorities, the Judges would be punished, but what the punishment would be he was not authorized to say. IN NO CASE WOULD A VOTE BE ALLOWED TO BE CAST FOR MR. WICKLIFFE.

The Judges, overawed by the military, and not feeling competent to endorse the loyalty of a long list of candidates, personally unknown to them, and not willing to incur threatened military penalty, as yet undefined, allowed votes to be cast only for the ticket furnished them by the aforesaid Indiana Captain.

After a few unsuccessful efforts to vote for Mr. Wickliffe, the Democrats gave up the contest. In the precinct there are perhaps one hundred and fifty voters, but only nineteen votes were cast—all for the Bramlette ticket.

Old men who have been voting for forty and fifty years were denied the privilege of voting yesterday, while mere youths, just out of their minority, freely voted. Men of CHARACTER and INFLUENCE, among whom was an old Gospel Minister (not a pulpit wrangler), who had been a legal voter fifty-seven years, were refused the right to vote, while a young man, known to be a thief, cast his vote for Bramlette & Co. Men of large wealth, who pay heavy taxes to support the State and National Governments, were not allowed to vote for a Representative in the National Congress, or for State and County officers, while "squatters," "sponges," and men from whom the National Government will never receive a dime, and the State Government nothing more than a head tax, voted without let or hindrance.

In the course of the day Captain S. S. announced that he had voted for Lincoln, and is in favor of his emancipation and negro arming policy; and that "loyalty" consists in supporting the President in all his measures.

Such is the man who, aided by twenty-five armed soldiers, prevented more than one hundred peaceful citizens, ten-fold more "loyal" to the Constitution and the Union than Abraham Lincoln, from voting at an annual election. The same scene was enacted at Bardstown and other places. A squad of men went to Chaplin and attempted the same there, but the judges would not be controlled or "overawed" by them, and the election went on as usual—Mr. Wickliffe receiving more than 100 votes, and Bramlette only 6.

The commander here declared that if the Judges had failed to act agreeably to his instructions, he would have them arrested and appoint other judges, having his arrangements made to that effect.

After the election was over, and the protectors of our sovereign rights were gone, some of the more humorous Democrats indulged in sportive allusions to the "delecta nineteen," three of whom live in town and the balance in the country. One wag declared the evidence of loyalty on election day is the emission of the odor "Afrigue, or in his own plainer language, "to smell like a nigger," and vowed he would establish his loyalty at the next election by going to the polls with a nigger in his pocket."

A DEMOCRAT.

MISTAKE IN THE PRINT.—The platform adopted by the bogus Union party pledges them to correct errors and wrongs by the peaceful and powerful agency of the suffrages of a free people. They meant by military orders and the bayonet. That was what they meant, but by a slip of the pen or type they said otherwise. They ought to correct the platform, or ill-natured people will think they intended to—to-to-toe. Lou. Dem.

MR. DAYTON AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The New York Times' Paris correspondent, describing a dinner given by Northern Americans at the Grand Hotel de Louvre on the 4th of July, declares that as soon as our Minister, Mr. Dayton, heard of the interview between Louis Napoleon and the two English M.P.s, and that a new proposal for peace had been, or was about to be made to the British Government, he addressed a letter to the French Minister of

THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE. - - - AUGUST 13

Persons wishing the *Bulletin*, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only *One Dollar* per year.

The Bulletin Office "returns thanks" to JOHN CLARK for the present of one of the finest Watermelons we have seen this season. Mr. CLARK can be found at *Tudor's Tin Shop*, with a supply of most delicious Melons. Give him a call.

The Supreme Court of Maine, have decided that cities, towns and counties have not the right to vote money for the purpose of its being applied to procure the exemption of conscripts.

The amount of legal tender notes now out is three hundred and eighty one millions. There is near four millions of demand notes outstanding.

FAIRS.—The exhibition of the Shelby county Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held at Shelbyville, Ky., on the 25th of August and three succeeding days.

The State Agricultural Society will hold its next exhibition on the grounds of the Jefferson county Association near Louisville on the 15th of September and the succeeding days of the week.

The entire slave population of Kentucky is 225,483. At an average of \$500 apiece, they will amount to \$112,741,500.

A hogshead of tobacco, grown by T. McGuire, of Ballard county; was sold on the 30th ult., in Louisville; at the Tobacco Warehouse, for \$9 per 100 lbs. It was one of the best hogsheads which took a premium at the late Fair.

Pic Nic.—The lovers of rural felicity will be pleased to learn that a Pic-Nic will be given on the Factory Ground at Lewisburg, on Saturday next, August 15.

The Berry Band will be in attendance to discourse their usual delightful music.—Let every body go, and be sure to take their baskets well filled.

The Tribune's correspondent at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, 7th, says the thermometer there stood 104°.

A rebel has been caught, and a note in favor of General Pope for \$6,000 found on his person.

Among the boats lately burned up the Yazoo, by the rebels, were the Peytona, Mary Keene, Edward J. Gay and Fred. Kenneth—the last two full of sugar and cotton.

BOBBIN 'ROUND.—The lewd women who were sent to Louisville from Nashville, some time since, and to Cincinnati, then back to Louisville again, all returned to Louisville on the 23d ult. They seem to be having a 'jolly time' riding about over the country at Uncle Sam's expense.

Hon. James B. Clay, who left this State with the rebels last summer is now at Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, and is said to be in the last stages of consumption.

A young married woman, whose husband had gone to the war, heard in conversation the remark, that the Government wanted more cavalry and more infantry.—She replied, that she 'knew nothing about cavalry, but,' she added with a sigh, if more infantry were needed, the Government had better send some of the volunteers home again.

From an official statement of the public debt on the 1st of July, furnished by the Treasury Department the following is taken: The total public debt of the United States up to July 1st, as shown by the books of the Treasury Department, is \$1,097,274,366.

A paper is published by the U. S. authorities at Bayou Sara, La.

The Boston Board of Trade has been notified by Secretary Welles, that he has detailed five vessels for permanent service on the Eastern coast, during the fishing season.

The infamous Duke of Cleveland rose to office and profit upon his wife's dishonor. History told of no parallel case until the editor of the Journal triumphed in the ravished suffrages of the people of Kentucky. He and the Duke will both be condemned to life infamy.—*Lou. Dem.*

Hon. Edward Everett has paid the exemption fee of \$300 in the case of both of his sons, who were recently drafted in Boston.

At a public dinner two years ago in Washington, given to Mr. Prentiss, the revolving policy of arming slaves was first suggested. While Judge Smith and other Cabinet officers denounced it, the editor of the Journal, a man from Kentucky, when then was the time to speak, sat silent and submissive.—*Lou. Democrat.*

We have various military order issued by those appointed to superintend the election in this State, which are curiosities and monstrosities. We shall publish them to show the world, and the rest of mankind, how law and liberty flourish in Kentucky. Lou. Dem.

The West Virginia Legislature, in joint session, on the 4th inst., elected W. T. Willey, of Morgantown, and P. T. Van Winkle, of Parkersburg, United States Senators—the former on the first and the latter on the sixth ballot.

The Election in Kentucky.

[From the Louisville Democrat, 6th.] There never was more fairness, more justice, more freedom in an election, than was practised and accorded by the friends of the Union last Monday.—*Louisville Journal.*

We intend to illustrate the truth (?) of this by facts from all parts of the State. We gave some facts Wednesday from Mt. Washington and Bloomfield.

More about the fair election:

FAIRFIELD, NELSON County, Ky., August 4.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I must give you some of the facts in regard to our political farce on yesterday. It was our election day, you understand. At sunrise on yesterday morning about twenty Union soldiers came dashingly into our little village, for what purpose we could not tell, until about half past seven o'clock, when the polls were opened for all voters. Just at this time the officer commanding the squad notified the officers of election that he would attend to that department himself, whereupon the eyes of the civil officers began to bug out largely. They began to conclude they were to be deprived of that honorable position themselves, and off they went, and bowed, scraped and gestured awhile, returning with the belief that all was quiet on the "Potomac." The officers were all sworn in. Now begins the farce, for it can be called nothing else.—The voting began. Six Bramlette votes were cast right off. They looked around for more Bramlette votes, but there were no more at hand. The Wickliffe votes then ran up to ten, when the aforesaid Hossier Lieutenant, who was acting as judge sheriff and clerk, began to get restless, and said he could not allow any man to vote for Wickliffe without being sworn; so the said Lieutenant and officers juggled awhile, when the Lieutenant came out victorious, without any wound whatever. At this stage, some gentleman inquired if he insisted upon that course. He said he did. By this time three or four Bramlette votes had appeared to cast their votes, when one of them remarked he did not want to swear to vote.—The said Lieutenant then decided that all Bramlette men should vote without taking the oath. The Democrats then withdrew awhile, and discussed what to do. They concluded they would vote anyhow, by taking the oath. So they began voting again rapidly their ticket ahead; when the Lieutenant became very restless, scratching his head, spitting promiscuously, looked at his orders again from his Colonel, and then decided positively that no more votes should be cast for Wickliffe, oath or no oath. Our officers then looked like simpletons, just what they were. They looked as if they would if they could, but how could they if they could not? I saw several old men (Democrats) their attempt to vote, but all in vain. This may look preposterous, but such is the fact, as can be testified to by fifty good and loyal men as there are in Kentucky. So the polls closed—seventeen for Bramlette, nineteen for Wickliffe, with fifty votes for Wickliffe remaining unpolled by this audacious, tyrannical party. Just so it has been, so far as we have heard, in this county, the home of the statesman, gentleman and patriot, Hon. C. A. Wickliffe.

A few more words and I will close. One precinct in this county (Chaplin,) where there was no interference, the vote stood at noon, Wickliffe 70, Bramlette 3. In Spencer County, close by, from every precinct we heard that Wickliffe was getting five to one ten to one, and so on. There is one thing I wish to call your attention to. At this (Fairfield Precinct,) out of the 17 votes polled for Bramlette, not one single vote was a Democrat. A DEMOCRAT.

WALNUT BOTTOM PRECINCT, HENDERSON COUNTY, KY., August 3, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We attempted to hold an election here this morning, and after having cast 16 votes for Wickliffe and the rest of the Democratic ticket, the military from Henderson, under Captain Childs, appeared and stopped the election.

Captain Childs stated that he had orders from Colonel Foster not to permit the Democratic ticket to go on the poll-book. I waited on Captain Childs, at the request of about fifty Democratic voters, and informed him that they were willing to take the oath, and desired to vote for their candidates.—He refused to do. He then demanded the poll-book, which the clerk delivered him under protest. Wickliffe's vote would have been about one hundred and fifty, while that of Bramlette would not have been more than four or five.

The above is a plain statement of facts.

BEDFORD, KY., August 3, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Upon the opening of this at this precinct to-day, acting Major Conner appeared before the judges, of the election, and challenged the Democratic State ticket as disloyal citizens, and they that (the judges) permitted any voter to vote for C. A. Wickliffe (unless he and the others appeared and took the oath) for Governor, or any of the candidates upon the State ticket, he (the Major) would hold them responsible for such action. I was not at the opening of the polls, but am informed by many voters and the judges themselves that the above statement is correct. Upon offering my vote, I demanded it as my constitutional right to vote for Wickliffe, &c., and was summarily refused by the judges to have my vote recorded for the Democratic State ticket, with many others at the same time. These are facts for which I vouch the proof.

OWENTON, OWEN COUNTY, KY., Aug. 4, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The farce of an election was played here to-day. The judges of election, acting under the authority of some officials belonging to the regiment of Colonel Jacob, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, summarily refused to let any voter be recorded for the Democratic ticket. Not a Democratic vote has been cast in the county as far as heard from. The consequence is, that about sixteen or eighteen hundred Democratic votes have been rejected, and the whole bogus Union vote has been cast, perhaps about two hundred.

What is the remedy for such tyranny?

HIGH GROVE, KY., August 3, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I went to the polls, and there was only the Bramlette ticket to vote for. I started to leave, when the soldiers told me I had better vote. I replied, no.—They then said, 'You will be called a rebel if you do not vote.' Well, I did not; and some that went to vote for Wickliffe, through fear, voted for Bramlette—a perfect farce of an election at Fairfield. When they found Wickliffe was ahead, the soldiers tore his name from the poll-books.

THE Tribune's Washington dispatch says the war with England, separation news lately started has no foundation in truth.

FREDERICKTOWN, KY., August 5, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We have had an election here, for you can call it one. We are now in a good fix; we have men to think for us, vote for us and tell us what we shall do, how we shall do it, and when we shall do it. We live now under a free Government, have a right to our opinions, a right to express them, and a right to vote, and every thing else, with one exception, and that is, who can run for any office if we do not think as Master Abraham and his aids?

Foreign News—Arrival of the Hibernian.

ST. JOHN'S, August 7.—The Hibernian, from Liverpool, 30th, via Greencastle, 31st, passed Cape Race at eight P. M.

The London Globe contends that the rebels are not conquered, and Lee is as safe as ever at Culpeper.

It was believed at Frankfort that the Polish question would be settled by diplomacy.

The war panic had subsided in Paris. La

France says the news from St. Petersburg indicates a conciliatory disposition.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia will soon meet.

The London Money market was easy.

LATEST.

The ships Talisman, from Shanghai, and the Conrad, from Montevideo, for New York, have been destroyed by the Alabama.

The rebel loan fell 2 per cent. on the 29th.

Jeff Davis has appointed R. Dowling as the rebel consul at Cork.

COMMERCIAL—Cotton sales of the week 49,000 bales. American has advanced 3d Broadstuffs are dull and tendency downward. Corn has declined.

LONDON, July 30.—Consols 93@93½ American Stocks buoyant. Illinois Central 21@22 discount. Erie 70@71.

FAR FOR 1863.

The annual exhibition of the North Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held on the grounds near this place, on Sept. the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th. The list of premiums and awarding committee will be the same as adopted for 1862. Any person wanting a programme can get it at this (BULLETIN) office.

H. H. COX, Sec'y.

August 18th, 1863.

DIED.

At his residence, near Tollesboro, Lewis Co., Ky., on Monday, August 3rd, after a long and painful illness, Mr. W. M. A. TRUSSELL, aged 47 years.

His death was made calm and peaceful by the sustaining grace of God; in whose promises he placed his whole trust.

Private School.

THE NEXT SESSION OF MY SCHOOL will commence the last Monday in August (August 31st), in the Basement of the Methodist Church, South. Terms of Tuition \$1.00 per month. MOLLIE E. GILPIN. aug. 18, 1863.

SCHOOL OPEN.

SEATON & BRODRICK.

Corner 2nd and Court Sts.

TALL AND SQUAT JARS, with Ja-

paned Tops, of all sizes at SEATON & BRODRICK.

SEALING WAX & CORKS, for Fruit Cans, Jars, Jugs, &c. For Sale by SEATON & BRODRICK.

MACHINE OIL OF OF VARIOUS kinds, for sale by SEATON & BRODRICK.

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From the Louisville Democrat.
How John Morgan Got Three Hundred
Horses.

John Morgan is as good at playing a joke sometimes as he is at horse stealing, and the following incident will prove that on this occasion he did little of both at the same time. During the celebrated tour through Indiana, he with about three hundred and fifty guerrillas, took occasion to pay a visit to a little town near by, while the main body were marching on. Dashing suddenly into the little "burg," he found about three hundred Home Guards, each having a good horse tied to the fence; the men standing about in groups, awaiting orders from their aged Captain, who looked as if he had seen the shady side of some sixty years. The Hoosier Boys looked at the man with astonishment, while the Captain went up to one of the party and said:

"Whose company is this?"

"Wolford's Cavalry," said the rep.

"What! Kentucky boys? We're glad to see you, boys. What's Wolford?"

There he sits, said a ragged, rough rebel, pointing to Morgan, who was sitting sideways upon his horse.

The Captain walked up to Wolford (as he and all thought,) and saluted him:

Captain, how are you?

Bully! How are you? What are you going to do with all these men and horses?

Morgan looked about.

"Well, you see that d-d horse thieving John Morgan is in this part of the country with a pack of cut-throats and thieves, and between you and I, if he comes up this way, Captain, we'll give him the best we've got in the shop."

He's hard to catch; we've been after him for fourteen days, and can't see him at all, said Morgan, good humoredly.

If our horses would stand fire we'd be all right.

Won't they stand?

No, Col. Wolford, suppose while you're resting, you and your company put your saddles on our horses and go through a little evolution or two, by way of a lesson to our boys? I'm told you are a boss on the right.

And the only man Morgan is afraid of Wolford, (as it were,) alighted and ordered his boys to dismount, as he wanted to show the Hoosier boys how to give Morgan a warm reception should he chance to pay them a visit. This delighted the Hoosier boys, so they went to work and assisted the men to tie their old weary worn out bones to the fences and place their saddles upon the backs of their fresh horses, which was soon done, and the men were in their saddles drawn up in line and ready for the word. The boys were highly elated at the idea of having their pet horses trained for them by Wolford and his men, and more so to think that they would stand fire ever afterward.

The old Captain advanced, and walking up to Wolford (as he thought,) said: Col. are you right now? Wolford rode up one side of the column and down the other, when he moved to the front, took off his hat, paused and said, now, Captain, I am ready; if you and your gallant men wish to witness an evolution which you, we suppose, have never seen, form a line on each side of the road, and watch us closely as we pass. The Captain did as was directed. A lot of ladies were present on the occasion, and all was as silent as a maiden's sigh.

Are you ready?

All right, Wolford, shouted the Captain. Forward! shouted Morgan, as the whole columns rushed through the crowd with lightning speed, amid the shouts and huzzas of every one present—some leading a horse or two as they went, leaving their frail tenements of horse flesh tied to the fences, to be provided for by the citizens. It soon became whispered about that it was John Morgan and his gang, and there is not a man in the town who will own up that he was gulled out of a horse. The company disbanded that night, though the Captain holds the horses as prisoners of war and awaits an exchange.

Position of Brutus J. Clay not satisfactory to the Abolitionists.

The Abolitionists do not appear to be satisfied with this gentleman, just elected to Congress from the Ashland District as the successor of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden. The Cleveland (O.) Leader thus denounces him. It says:

"POSITION OF BRUTUS J. CLAY.

"This gentleman, just elected to Congress in the Seventh Kentucky District (the late Mr. Crittenden's), is, it seems, one of the peculiar Kentucky Unionists, and, as was his predecessor, Mr. Crittenden, is in favor of the Union, but opposed to the Administration and its measures! These Kentucky Unionists are self-stultified men."

"In a letter accepting the nomination, Mr. Clay said 'he was, and always had been, for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, and for a vigorous prosecution of the war to subdue the rebellion, and if elected would vote for the necessary measures to carry on the war to the extent of the nation's present resources.' He also declares:

"At the same time, I am opposed to the policy of the Administration, as to the abolition of slavery, and the enlisting of slaves as soldiers, and while in the State Legislature I voted for the various resolutions which were passed condemning those measures."

"I am not, and have never been, in favor of emancipation, either gradual, immediate or compensated."

"It may be that Mr. Brutus Clay's position is an improvement over that of the late John J. Crittenden's, but we are unable to see it. These Kentucky politicians are self-stultified, self-emasculated political eunuchs, whose aid is a negative quality, and therefore futile. They are in favor of the preservation of the Union, but oppose the most vigorous and important measures of the Administration to save it. Can folly go further?"

ETERNITY.—Eternity has no gray hairs. The flowers fade, the heart withers, man grows old and dies; the world lies down in the sepulchre of ages; but time writes on wrinkles of eternity. Eternity! Stupendous thought! The ever present, unborn, un-decaying and undying—the endless chain, passing the life of God—the golden thread, entwining the destinies of the universe.—Earth has its beauties, but time abounds them for the grave; its honors are but the sunshine of an hour; its palaces, they are but the gilded sepulchres; its pleasures, they are but as bursting bubbles. Not so in the untried hours. In the dwelling of the Almighty can come no footsteps of decay.—Its ways will know no darkening—eternal splendor forbids the approach of night.

Brevity.

It is said of the three most influential members of the Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States, that in all the debates in that body no one of them made a speech of more than twenty minutes. We have good authority for stating that Alexander Hamilton, though reckoned among the diffuse orators of his day, did not occupy more than two hours and a half in his longest argument on the trial of a cause, and his rival, Aaron Burr, not more than an hour and a quarter. A judge, who was intimately acquainted with Burr and his practice, confirmed this statement, adding that within his knowledge this advocate repeatedly and successfully disposed of cases involving a large amount of property in half an hour.

"Indeed," said he, "on one occasion he talked to the jury seven minutes in such a manner that it took me on the bench half an hour to straighten them out." He added, "I once asked him: 'Col. Burr, why lawyers can not always save the time and spare the patience of the court and jury by dwelling only on the most important points in their cases?'

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